



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

PROCEEDINGS AND PAPERS.

AT a GENERAL MEETING, held at the apartments of the Association, Butler House, Kilkenny, on Wednesday, July the 21st (by adjournment from the 7th), 1869,

The Rev. C. A. VIGNOLES, in the Chair,

The following new Members were elected :—

His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, K. G., Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland; the Rev. John L. Darby, Kells Priory; Gorges Hely, Esq., J. P., Foulks-court; Patrick Kennedy, Esq., Anglesea-street, Dublin; and J. Sinclair Holden, Esq., M. D., Glenarm, county of Antrim: proposed by the Rev. J. Graves.

The Right Rev. Dr. Furlong, Bishop of Ferns: proposed by the Rev. J. Kirwan, P. P.

George T. Clarke, Esq., Dowlais House, Merthyr Tydvil: proposed by the Earl of Dunraven.

Michael Den Keatinge, Esq., J. P., Woodsgift: proposed by Major St. George.

The Rev. Richard Radcliffe Carey, Munfin, Ferns: proposed by Barry Delany, Esq., M. D.

The Rev. William Healy, R. C. C., Cuffe's-grange, Kilkenny: proposed by Mr. J. Hogan.

Edwin A. Eyre, Esq., Clifden Castle, county of Galway: proposed by R. J. Cruice, Esq.

The Rev. Waller de Montmorency, Kilkenny: proposed by the Rev. W. C. Gorman.

J. Paul Rylands, Esq., Heath House, Warrington: proposed by R. Day, Jun., Esq.

John Francis O'Boyle, Esq., Dungarvan: proposed by W. Williams, Esq.

The Auditors brought up the Treasurer's Account for 1867, as follows :—

CHARGE.

1867.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 1.	To balance in Treasurer's hands,	260	5	8½
	„ Annual Subscriptions,	207	17	6
	„ Life Composition,	5	0	0
	„ One year's Rent of land at Jerpoint,	1	0	0
	„ Sale of "Journal" to Members,	0	6	0
		£474	9	2½

DISCHARGE.

1867.		£	s.	d.
Dec. 31.	By Postage of "Journal,"	14	2	0
	„ „ of circulars and correspondence, . .	14	4	6
	„ Illustrations for "Journal,"	11	14	6
	„ Printing, paper, &c., of "Journal" for October, 1866, and January, and April, 1867,	71	14	3
	„ Indexing Vol. V.,	3	10	0
	„ General printing and stationery,	10	2	6
	„ Sundry expenses,	7	18	8
	„ Books purchased, including early volumes of the "Journal,"	9	10	6
	„ Rent and caretaker of Jerpoint Abbey, . .	2	0	0
	„ Rent and Insurance of Museum,	14	12	0
	„ Transcribing original documents,	5	4	6
	„ Balance in Treasurer's hands,	309	15	9½
		£474	9	2½

We have examined the Accounts, with Vouchers, and have found them correct, and that there is a balance of £309 15s. 9½d. in the hands of the Treasurer.

Kilkenny, 8th May, 1869.

J. ROBERTSON, }
P. A. AYLWARD, } *Auditors.*

The Rev. J. Graves, Hon. Sec., laid before the meeting a letter which he had received from Mr. Layard, First Commissioner of Public Works. That gentleman having given some indication, in the House of Commons, of a disposition on the part of the Government towards the formation of a State Department of National Antiquities, so far as England was concerned, he (Mr. Graves) had written to him on the part of this Association, pressing the claims of Ireland to be taken into consideration in any arrangement of the kind. The following was the reply :—

“ Office of Works, 12 Whitehall Place, S. W., April 24th, 1869.

“ SIR,—I regret that, owing to constant demands upon my time, I have been unable to send you an earlier answer to your letter of the 15th April. You will have seen by an answer which I gave to Mr. Agar Ellis, on the subject of Irish historical monuments, in the House of Commons, that the Office of Works has no jurisdiction in Ireland, but that the Irish Board of Works is under the Treasury. Such being the case, I am unable to take any steps in the direction that you point out.

“ I am entirely of opinion that historical remains of interest and importance should be carefully preserved. They form a part of a nation’s history, and should be national property. If at any time hereafter it should be in my power to take any steps towards their preservation in Ireland, I will do my best to have them placed under proper care; and I should be most happy to avail myself of the assistance and advice of gentlemen, like yourself, interested in these matters, and of the Society with which you are connected.

“ I am, Sir, your very obedient,

“ A. H. LATARD.

“ The Rev. J. Graves.”

The Members present expressed approval of the step taken by Mr. Graves, and considered the reply received to be very satisfactory, as showing the Government to be favourably disposed in the matter.

The following, received from Mr. George M. Atkinson, was considered by the Meeting, and adopted :—

“ At a Meeting held July 9th, 1862, on my suggestion it was resolved :—‘ That objects of antiquarian interest may be deposited for sale at the owner’s risk in the Museum of the Society.’ I now beg to propose the following regulations for the practical working of this department of the Association :—

“ 1. All objects of an Archæological nature to be received on deposit, subject to the approbation of the managing Committee, and as long as there is room in the Museum.

“ 2. The same care to be taken of objects deposited as is taken of the property of the Association; but the Association not to be responsible in any case for depredation, loss, or injury.

“ 3. A commission of 10 per cent. to be charged by the Association to the purchaser on all objects sold.

“ 4. The highest bidder to be the buyer, and if any dispute arise, the objects to be re-sold.

“ 5. The carriage to be paid by the senders of all objects, which are to be forwarded direct to the Honorary Curator, J. G. Robertson, Esq., Kilkenny, and to be accompanied by a letter of advice, stating what the objects are, and how they are packed, to save risk in unpacking.

“ The lowest selling price of objects to be mentioned by the sender.

“ 6. Payment to be made by the buyer to the Honorary Treasurer before the object is removed from the Museum; and the Honorary Treas-

suror shall, as soon as he conveniently may, remit such sum to the depositor or assignee.

“7. All objects are to be taken away, and paid for, at the buyer's expense and risk, with all faults and errors of description, the Association not being responsible for the correct description, genuineness or authenticity of any object.

“8. No object to be considered sold until it is absolutely paid for.

“9. The Museum of this Association, Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, and the British Museum, to have the right of pre-emption. The Members of the Association to have the next choice.

“10. Sales to the general public to be effected through a Member of the Association; this Member to be responsible that the object is not purchased as a mere trade speculation, or for any purpose contrary to the objects of the Association.

“11. A Cheque-book, as per form annexed, to be kept by the Honorary Secretary or Curator of the Association, and the coupons, when properly filled, to be considered sufficient for all purposes connected with this resolution. No. 1, to be kept as a record by the Curator. No. 2, to be given to the buyer. No. 3, to be given to depositor.”

No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.	HISTORICAL AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.
— day of _____ 18	— day of _____ 18	— day of _____ 18
Received from _____	Received from _____	Received from _____
Residing at _____	Residing at _____	Residing at _____
The following objects :—	The following objects :—	The following objects :—
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
Date _____	Sold and forwarded to _____	_____
Sold to _____	(Name) _____	_____
(Address) _____	(Address) _____	_____
Money sent _____	_____ Hon. Curator.	_____ Hon. Curator.
Receipt received _____	All objects are received and sold subject to the conditions adopted by the Association.	All objects are received and sold subject to the conditions adopted by the Association.
_____ Hon. Curator.		

Mr. Graves observed that it would be time, before the season became more advanced, to complete the works for the preservation of the belfry tower of St. Francis' Abbey. They had expended nearly all the subscriptions received last year, in placing the cast-iron props under the south

side of the arch, leaving the reparation of the haunches of the tower yet to be done. The Corporation of Kilkenny, on the motion of Mr. Kenealy, had voted an aid of £10 towards the object, and it was to be hoped that the local public would subscribe the required balance. About £25 might perhaps do all that was necessary as regarded the preserving of the tower ; but if a few pounds more could be obtained, there was now an opportunity of having the choir windows and the sedilia opened, which would be a most desirable thing. Mr. Hayes, the proprietor, was quite satisfied to allow them to do this : he had given up the use of the choir as a racket-court ; he had also intimated that he would lay down a smooth green turf, in place of the present flooring, and do all in his power to keep the place in suitable order. It was to be hoped the means of having so great an improvement effected would be forthcoming by means of a local subscription. In the mean time he (Mr. Graves) moved that thanks be given to the Corporation for the donation of £10 towards the works.

The motion was agreed to.

The following presentations were received, and thanks voted to the donors :—

“The Origin and History of Irish Names of Places,” by P. W. Joyce, A. M., M. R. I. A., Dublin, 1869 : presented by the Author.

“Journal of the Royal Geological Society of Ireland,” Vol. II., Part 1 : presented by the Society.

Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Dublin,” Vol. IV., and Vol. V., Parts 1 and 2 : presented by the Society.

“The Archæological Journal, published under the direction of the Central Committee of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland,” Nos. 99-102 inclusive : presented by the Institute.

“Archæologia Cantiana,” Vol. VII. : presented by the Kent Archæological Society.

“Archæologia Cambrensis,” third series, No. 59 : presented by the Cambrian Archæological Association.

“The Journal of the British Archæological Association,” for June, 1869 : presented by the Association.

"Original Papers, published under the direction of the Committee of the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society," Vol. VII., Part 3 : presented by the Society.

"The Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Magazine," Nos. 28–33, inclusive ; also, "Some Account of the Blackmore Museum, Salisbury; the Opening Meeting:" presented by the Wiltshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"Proceedings during the year 1867," Vol. XIV.: presented by the Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

"Journal of the Royal Institution of Cornwall," No. 10: presented by the Institution.

"The Reliquary," edited by Llewellynn Jewitt, Esq., F. S. A., No. 37 : presented by the Editor.

"The Journal of the Statistical and Social Inquiry Society of Ireland," Part 36 : presented by the Society.

"The Quarterly Journal of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology and Natural History," Vol. I., No. 2: presented by the Institute.

"Mémoires de la Société Royale des Antiquaires du Nord," Nouvelle Série, 1867 ; "Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie," 1868, Parts 3 and 4 ; also, "Tillæg til Aarboger for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie," Aar-gang, 1868: presented by the Society of Northern Anti-quaries.

"Report of Proceedings of the British Archæological Society of Rome," No. 3 : presented by the Society.

"Rapport sur l'Activité de la Commission Impériale Archéologique," for the years 1865–1867: presented by the Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg.

"A Notice of Some Ancient Tombstones at Movilla, Co. Down," Belfast, 1869: presented by William Hugh Pat-terson, Esq.

"The Carlow College Magazine," No. 5: presented by the Editor.

"The Register and Magazine of Biography," Nos. 5 and 6: presented by the Publisher.

"The Builder," Nos. 1370–1383, inclusive : presented by the Publisher.

"The Irish Builder," Nos. 228-231, inclusive: presented by the Publisher.

"Scientific Opinion," Nos. 1-48: presented by the Publisher.

The iron head of an ancient battleaxe, such as the Irish Gallowglasses are stated to have been armed with. The object had been dug up in a field near Mr. Blake's residence, at Ballynemona, Co. Kilkenny: presented by J. S. Blake, Esq., J. P.

"An encaustic flooring tile from St. Francis' Abbey, Kilkenny: presented by Rev. J. Graves.

A shilling of William III., found at Clonmacnoise: presented by the Chairman.

A silver coin of Edward IV., found at Stoneyford: presented by Mr. R. Pierse.

A halfpenny of William and Mary, dated 1693: presented by Mr. E. Kelly.

A photograph of an ancient carved stone, standing in a field near Stackpole Court, Pembrokeshire, and which had been sent by the Rev. E. S. Campbell, in order that, if possible, some information might be obtained respecting the name **EUIOON**, which was plainly carved, in Irish letters of an old form, in the midst of interlacing sculptures of the character usual in the ornamentation of the ancient crosses of Ireland: presented by Rev. C. L. Darby.

A portion of an ancient carving in alabaster, the remaining subject being a representation of a human face, the hair curiously arranged in scallops, surrounded by several figures, apparently of saints and angels, in attitudes of adoration—St. Patrick clearly recognizable amongst the former. The Rev. Mr. Hart—who was anxious for the safe-keeping of this piece of sculpture in the locality, and for that purpose wished to deposit it in the museum—knew nothing more of it than that it had come to him from his predecessor, and that it was supposed to have been handed down from parish priest to parish priest of Freshford for centuries. The impression locally was, that it was connected with the old parish church, and with its patron saint, Lactan, whose head might possibly be intended to be represented in the central figure: presented by Mr. J. Hogan, on the part of the Rev. Mr. Hart, P. P., Freshford, Co. Kilkenny.

Mr. Prim suggested that this was the upper portion of a piece of sculpture which, when completed, had represented the Trinity, the head being intended to indicate God the Father—the portions on which the other two Persons of the Trinity had been typified having been broken away and lost. It seemed older, or, at least, ruder, in execution, than the representation of the Trinity, also carved in alabaster, preserved at the Black Abbey.

Mr. Graves coincided in Mr. Prim's view.

Mr. Graves called the attention of the Members to an ancient bell, found at Foulkscourt, Co. Kilkenny, which Mr. Hely was kind enough to deposit in the Museum for the present. As would be seen by the accompanying plate, it was of the most antique shape, formed of iron bent into the required form and riveted up the sides, the whole having been subsequently coated with molten bronze, to render it sonorous. The bell—a very fine specimen of its class—was $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, and measured $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $6\frac{7}{8}$ inches at the mouth. The dimensions at top were 6 inches by 4. The tongue, unfortunately, had not been found. The discovery of this interesting relic had been reported at their last meeting by the Rev. P. Moore; and, in reply to a letter which he (Mr. Graves) had, in consequence, sent to Mr. Hely, that gentleman wrote:—

“I shall be most happy to send you the bell, and also to allow it to remain for some time in the Museum of the Association, at Kilkenny, as suggested by Mr. Prim at the last Meeting, should it be thought worth a place there. The bell was found by some workmen, whom I employed in enlarging a fish-pond at Foulkscourt, at the depth of two feet six inches from the surface, eighteen inches being bog mould, and a foot sand. In the exact spot in which the bell lay there is now a fine well rushing up. On the rising ground over the fish-pond, and at a distance of about two hundred yards, are the ruins of an old church, of the same age as Foulks-court Castle (about 1400), which is a very short distance from it. There is also a very fine round tower and moat at Fertagh, distant about a mile and quarter, where a tradition still remains that the bell of the round tower and other valuables were thrown into wells at Fertagh moor, at the time of Cromwell's invasion, but could never afterwards be found. The belief here is that this is the bell of the old church of Foulkscourt, and it may have been hid at the same time and in a similar manner as those at Fertagh.”

A special vote of thanks was given to Mr. Hely for permitting the bell to be deposited in the Museum.



ANCIENT IRISH BELL, FOUND AT FOULKSCOURT, CO. KILKENNY.

[From a Photograph.]

Mr. Graves, as serving to illustrate the subject on which they were at the moment, exhibited a portion of an ancient Irish bell-shrine, which belonged to Mr. R. Day, Jun., F. S. A., Cork, and which was to be engraved for the Association's "Journal." It was of cast bronze, richly ornamented, and showed signs of having been heavily gilt, and inlaid with silver or white metal. There was on it an Irish inscription, which yet remained to be fully deciphered. He also wished to place on record the discovery of a bell in all respects similar to the Foulks court specimen, except that it was only eight inches high, and four by three inches at the base. This bell (at present in the possession of the Rev. Mark O'Farrell, P. P., Ferbane, King's County) was found under the following circumstances, during the drainage works carried on in connexion with the river Brosna, during the year 1849. Close to Ferbane, but on the opposite bank of the Brosna, in the parish of Wheery or Killagally was the site of the ancient Irish monastery of Killwheery. The tradition of the locality always had been, that the bell of the founder of the monastery, St. Rioch, in times of persecution was thrown for safety into a particular pool in the Brosna. In the progress of the drainage works the course of the river was altered, and the pool indicated by the tradition cut off from the main channel. Many people assembled to catch the fish thus left to their mercy; and a boy, who was scooping up the mud in search of eels, found the bell in his dish. The Rev. Mark O'Farrell, to whom they were indebted for this information, secured the precious antique, and still possessed it, but was not so fortunate with regard to the shrine, which originally, no doubt, contained the bell. The side and capping of the shrine, there was every reason to believe, were discovered in the same pool, and were sold at an old iron and rag store in Athlone by the finder. They were described as of white metal, enriched by ornament, and set with amber-coloured beads. The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell had made every inquiry at this store, but without success, as all knowledge of the purchase was denied. He hoped, however, yet to obtain these interesting relics.

Mr. Graves added that the Rev. Dr. Reeves had promised them a paper on Mr. Day's antique.

Mr. G. Henry Kinahan, M.R.I.A., Honorary Provincial Secretary for Connaught, sent the following Report on the state of the ancient remains on the islands off the western coast of Iar-Connaught:—

"During the last few months I have been enabled to visit some of the islands off the coast of Connemara; and, I am sorry to say, found the ruins in a deplorable state.

"*Ardillaun*, or *High Island*.—The ruins on this island are all shattered and broken; tradition says they were in good preservation when 'The Martin' held the wilds of Connemara; but his enlightened successors allow everything of the kind to go to wreck and ruin—looking more to what can be taken out of the country than what is in it. In the famine years [1846 *et seq.*], many of the most interesting carved stones were allowed to be carried away, while those that were left were tumbled about and broken, and the buildings were pulled about by miscreants hunting rabbits. One cross is in a good state of preservation; while all the rest, and any other carved stones that were found, are more or less injured. Many of the crosses have been removed from the enclosure, and placed at 'stations' or wells in different parts of the island. Your Secretary searched through the *debris* of the building for others, and found two, which he had fixed in upright positions, at two 'stations,' contiguous to the enclosure, in the hope that thereby they may be preserved from further injury.

"*Innishshark*.—On this island, according to the Ordnance Map, there ought to be a church, a cloghaun, and cromleac. The cromleac is broken down, and could scarcely be recognised. However, enough remains to make me believe that it was a real 'cromleac' [i. e. altar]; for it could never have been a 'fosleac,' or flag dwelling-house; and, as there is no earth or stones near it, it could scarcely have been the 'kistvaen' of a tumulus. Of the church, the east wall, with a lancet window, and parts of the north and south walls remain. The window must have been good of its kind; but it and the other parts of the structure are broken down and dilapidated, being in the centre of the village, and the resort of pigs, donkeys, cows, and mischievous men and children. A cross is knocking about in its vicinity, and so defaced that the carving can scarcely be observed. The cloghaun on this island is not better preserved than that on *Ardillaun*; but, as I hope to give the Society, on a future occasion, its full description, it need not be further referred to.

"*Innishbofin*.—On this island the ancient buildings are all but swept off the face of creation—only a fragment of St. Colman's Abbey remaining of all those buildings the island once possessed. Even Cromwell Barrack is fast disappearing, as it is being dismantled to get the limestones in the structure (which were brought from the Aran Isles), to burn them into lime."

Mr. R. R. Brash wrote to say that, having been staying at Tramore lately, he had visited Ballyquin and Windgap,

in the county of Waterford, and examined the fine Ogham pillars there. The Ogham pillar at Windgap—a very interesting monument—is unfortunately buried head downward, in the excavation made to effect an entrance into the cave of the rath whereon it is situated. A dozen men and a few hours' labour would set it upright. He hoped that some of their Members in that neighbourhood would undertake this work. He had also visited Templeenoch in search of an Ogham described by Mr. (now the Rev.) W. R. Blacket, in our "Journal" (vol. iii., p. 8, 2nd series); but regretted to say that he had been quite unsuccessful in his search, after a very careful scrutiny both inside and outside the fence. He fell in with the owner of the land, and described the stone to him; but the man stated that he had never seen it, or anything like it. From Mr. Blacket's description it undoubtedly was an Ogham, and its disappearance was therefore to be much regretted. Some of the Members of the Association might perhaps throw light on the subject?

Mr. Thomas Stanley sent the following particulars relative to two stones at Meelehans, a townland situated about three miles from Tullamore, to the right of the road to Geashil:—

"The stones at Meelehans consist of two. The 'Nine-hole Stone' is apparently a boulder, and was never disturbed by man. It is a limestone, but is not related directly to any of the four or five kinds of limestone which belong to the country around it. It is a close-grained fossiliferous stone, and its southern edge is depressed about ten inches lower than its northern. The earth is removed from its surface in a circle of six feet diameter; and on this naturally even face circular basins are cut. Four of the basins measure one foot each over the brim; two are of lesser dimensions; all are concave, and their depths are half their diameters. They were dressed smooth, or perhaps polished. The formation of a seventh was only commenced when the workman stayed his hand. Two additional, which go to make up the 'nine,' are natural depressions, and are barely discernible. The basins are seldom or never without being nearly filled with water; for the incline of the stone, and the drip from off the surrounding greensward, throw so much into them, at each rainfall, as the evaporation of dry intervals is able to exhaust. The stone, at the mean level which this water maintains, is eaten horizontally in thin incisions, sometimes to the extent of an inch and a half. Five of the basins are elliptical, their longer diameters exceeding their shorter by about one inch. The stone is in perfect preservation; and, though the land is often in tillage, there is a wide selva of grass which has remained inviolate from time immemorial.

"There is a second stone—a slab—at some yards' distance. Its eastern side and upper surface are exposed: its north end is lowest. It is about nine feet long, and its breadth and depth each one-third of this measure. There is one basin, which is near its south end, and measures fourteen inches in diameter, and six inches deep. It is a calpy limestone, and has fractures which keep its basin dry.

"John Egan, who led me to see these stones, said that they had been shaded with some venerable hawthorns; and that his cousin—a gaunt, craggy, and lichened specimen of our species—lent a hand at pulling them down this last wet winter. He added, that he heard old people say lights used to be moving about here in the darkest nights.

"Whether these stones were devoted to religion, may be questioned. There is Lady Chatterton, who, in her rambles in the South, describes a pair of basins similar to ours, which she discovered in a 'Holy Stone,' in Father Casey's parish, near Dingle. She calls them primitive mills—perhaps she should say mortars, in which corn might be bruised with a pestle. She says they are to be met with in many parts of this country; and another which she mentions—this may be Denmark. I am not disposed to question her Ladyship's conclusion; and, if any other party have a quarrel with her, it will be my care not to mix up myself in it. If she would speculate in 'Irish,' she might be drawing water to her *mill* from the *meelehans*."

The following description of a tumulus, and its contents, at Topping, parish of Inver, county of Antrim, was sent by J. Sinclair Holden, Esq., M. D., Glenarm:—

"The site of this tumulus is about half a mile from the town of Larne, close to an old mountain road, leading to Carrickfergus—elevation about 300 feet above sea level.

"The general appearance of the ground showed little indication of any barrow existing here: a slight and gradual rise of four or five feet above the surrounding level marked its height, with an approximate diameter of thirty feet. The south border had been thrown up into a hedge bank, to separate two fields; and the east edge was cut through by the old road to Carrickfergus. Its surface had been farmed. There were no traces, nor any history in the neighbourhood of there ever having been here either stone circle or fosse.

"On the 10th of June last, while some labourers were cutting a by-path through the centre of the elevation, they came upon some upright stones, forming the walls of a cist, which covered a large urn. Fancying they had found a 'crock of gold,' they broke it all to pieces, but were rather startled to find only bones and ashes.

"Further demolition was prevented by the Rev. T. P. Morgan, Rector of Larne and Inver, who, with the Rev. J. Grainger, Rector of Broughshane, examined what had been done, and stopped the workmen until, together with the Rev. C. Porter and myself, we made a more thorough investigation.

"About three feet from the surface, and near the centre of the mound, was a pavement formed of slabs of basalt, loosely placed, measuring nine to ten feet in length, by four feet wide; it lay north and south. The flat

slabs varied in size from twelve to twenty inches diameter, and were one to two inches thick. Similar stones are still obtainable from a quarry in the neighbourhood.

"On the south end of this pavement lay the cist and urn, which the workmen had broken. We elicited what information we could from them as to the state in which they found them.

"The urn lay inverted on a large slab of the pavement (this slab Mr. Morgan secured, with the impression of lip of urn still upon it). A circle of six slabs, placed on edge, surrounded the urn, and another covered the top. Enclosing this was an outer cist, of a square form, the vertical walls of which first attracted the men's notice. It was built of two rows of the slabs; the upper overlapped the under; but, being carelessly removed, along with the earth and loose boulders which composed the mound, its exact form and dimension could not be accurately determined.

"Beyond the cist, at south end of pavement, was a large terminal stone, oblong and rude—no markings on it.

"At a distance of nine feet to the east side of this interment were three large headstones, placed in line, east and west; and, lying in hollows between them to the north side, were the fragments and *debris* of several urns, and their bone-ash contents. No evidence existed here of any prepared cist: though a number of the slabs lay to north of headstones, yet no definite form was traceable.

"The large headstones looked much like those used in cromleacs; they were much weathered, but, with the exception of some doubtful grooved zigzag lines at the base of the largest, were free of any Ogham or other carving.

"The earth around these stones was black and unctuous—doubtless indicating that the bodies had been burnt on the spot, and the clay impregnated with the oily decomposed animal matter. We picked up many bits of urns, with this clay and bone ashes adhering to the inside.

"In the black mould we found the following:—

"One blue glass bead, small size.

"One flint semicircular saw, finely toothed.

"One do., not toothed.

"Many flint flakes, unworked.

"One fossil echinoderm—from the greensand formation at coast—species *Ananchytes oratus*—probably used as charm.

"Two fragments of bones—probably of an ox—a portion of rib, and six inches of long bone, split for marrow.

"Of the small urns there were at least seven or eight, judging from the difference in the ornamentations on the fragments.

"The large urn contained in the cist measured twelve inches and a half across the lip, as ascertained from its impression on the slab where it lay inverted. Though we have secured all the pieces, we have not yet been able to restore its form. It is made of roughly baked clay; and the ornamentation is rudely linear, with an angular zigzag band in relief surrounding the neck.

"The contents of the urn were imperfectly burnt human bones, apparently much broken and split by force before being charred.

"The condition of the bones was brittle and earthy, crumbling into dust with slight pressure.

"It is much to be regretted that the bones of the cranium were so greatly comminuted as to render it impossible to come to any accurate conclusion as to race and type. From some fragments a few characters can be determined.

"One piece—the largest—showed the junction of the sagittal and lambdoid sutures, with portions of parietal and occipital bones. An inch and a half of sagittal suture was quite obliterated by synostosis; and, where denticulations existed, the parietal bones were deeply eroded.

"A fragment of occipital bone— 2×2 inches—showed on its inner surface the crucial ridge prominent, with the fossæ for lobes of cerebellum deeply marked.

"An orbital portion of frontal bone showed entire arch of right side; roof of orbit vaulted; the frontal bone, in its rise from arch, shows no projection of superciliary ridges, nor any disposition to abrupt retro-cedence.

"Another piece, belonging to outside of left orbit, was confirmatory of the last with respect to frontal region.

"The right malar bone was found, showing facial surface full and prominent.

"The jaw was found nearly perfect; very small size; ramus at right angles to body; mental process prominent—strictly orthognathic.

"My conclusions from these few characters are—that the bones belonged to an individual of very small stature; and, from the decided markings on the bones, probably to a man.

"The obliteration of suture, and right angle of jaw, indicate old age. The general curve of the cranial fragments gives the appearance of forming a brachycephalic skull; while the rise of forehead without prominence of brow ridges, or abrupt retrocedent slope, along with the orthognathic jaw, would show that the skull belonged to a higher type of race than the rudeness and poverty of the fashioned contents of tumulus would alone indicate.

"From the entire absence of metal, these remains would, strictly speaking, be placed in the Neolithic period; but do not the glass bead and the urn ornamentation point to the Pelasgic origin of the race—to a people not unacquainted with some arts and the use of bronze, though among the poorer tribes of the North metal implements would likely long remain rare?"

The following Papers were submitted to the meeting:—